International Weather and Crop Summary

August 27 - September 2, 2000

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: More seasonable weather in southeastern Europe reduced stress on maturing summer crops; however, soaking rains are still needed to end prolonged drought.

FSU-WESTERN: Light to moderate showers and cooler weather eased unfavorable dryness in Ukraine and southern Russia, while drier weather in northern Russia helped grain harvesting.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Dry weather helped spring grain harvesting in Kazakstan, while showers and unseasonably cool weather slowed grain maturation and early harvest activities in Western Siberia, Russia.

EASTERN ASIA: Across the North China Plain and Manchuria, scattered showers provided some drought relief to filling summer crops and increased soil moisture for upcoming winter wheat planting.

SOUTH AMERICA: In southern Brazil, widespread rain boosted soil moisture for reproductive winter wheat and early corn planting.

AUSTRALIA: Beneficial rain continued across the west and southeast, but more rain was needed in Queensland for winter crop reproduction.

SOUTH ASIA: Additional flooding hit rice areas of northern India, but rainfall elsewhere was favorable for summer crop development.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Generally dry weather favored rice development throughout Indochina.

CANADA: Freezing weather may have caused localized damage to crops in northeastern Saskatchewan.

MEXICO: Showers provided moisture for corn across the eastern corn belt, but dry weather reduced moisture supplies in the western corn belt.

August 2000

MONTHLY DATA FROM SELECTED FOREIGN CITIES CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER-NCEP-NWS-NOAA

****** DATA NOT AVAILABLE***

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIPITATION (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
NORWAY	OSLO	19	10	23	6	14	0.5	87	-2
SWEDEN	STOCKHOLM	21	11	24	6	16	-0.2	0	-65
FINLAN	HELSINKI	20	11	23	7	16	0.6	56	-24
UKINGD	ABERDEEN	18	11	23	4	14	0.6	73	-3
	MANCHESTER	20	13	27	8	17	0.9	65	-16
	NOTTINGHAM	22	12	27	9	17	0.5	33	-27
	SOUTHAMPTON	23	14	30	11	19	1.2	31	-35
IRELAN	DUBLIN	20	11	23	5	15	0.4	62	-9
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	13	9	16	5	11	0.8	67	5
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	20	11	23	8	16	-1.7	27	-39
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	24	14	28	10	19	2.0	61	-11
SWITZE	ZURICH	25	15	32	12	20	2.8	143	7
	GENEVA	27	15	34	12	21	2.9	109	29
FRANCE	PARIS/LEBOURG	25	15	31	11	20	1.9	0	-52
	STRASBOURG	26	15	32	12	20	2.0	63	-5
	BOURGES	26	15	34	10	21	2.1	33	-27
	BORDEAUX	29	16	36	11	22	2.9	26	-28
	TOULOUSE	28	17	34	12	23	2.2	52	5
	MARSEILLE	31	20	38	16	25	2.3	7	-22
SPAIN	VALLADOLID	29	14	37	9	21	0.5	10	-2
	MADRID	32	16	38	10	24	0.0	0	-10
	SEVILLE	36	21	42	16	28	0.4	0	-4
PORTUG	LISBON	29	18	38	16	24	1.1	2	-5
GERMAN	HAMBURG	22	12	30	7	17	0.5	88	18
	BERLIN	24	14	32	9	19	0.7	83	23
	DUSSELDORF	24	14	30	9	19	0.9	76	-2
	LEIPZIG	25	14	32	10	20	2.0	79	19
	DRESDEN	25	14	32	10	19	1.6	50	-22
	STUTTGART	25	13	31	10	19	2.2	56	-43
	NURNBERG	24	13	32	8	19	0.9	39	-26
	AUGSBURG	24	12	31	9	18	0.9	105	22
AUSTRI	VIENNA	27	15	37	8	21	1.9	56	-6
	INNSBRUCK	26	13	33	10	19	2.2	165	46
CZECHR	PRAGUE	25	13	34	8	19	2.0	43	-26
POLAND	WARSAW	24	13	31	8	18	0.9	52	-8
	LODZ	23	13	31	7	18	1.5	29	-38
	KATOWICE	24	13	33	6	18	1.9	54	-37
	PRZEMYSL	25	16	34	11	***	***	12	-65
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	30	17	38	11	23	3.1	10	-42
YUGOSL	BELGRADE	32	19	40	13	26	4.4	7	-47
ROMANI	BUCHAREST	32	14	38	10	23	0.7	8	-44
BULGAR	SOFIA	31	16	37	10	23	5.0	1	-37
ITALY	MILAN	31	19	35	15	25	2.9	178	86
	VERONA	30	18	34	14	24	1.2	121	30
	VENICE	30	19	33	15	24	1.8	28	-54
	GENOA	28	22	32	19	25	0.6	91	37
	ROME	30	18	35	15	24	0.4	4	-28
	NAPLES	***	***	34	19	***	***	***	***
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	33	20	37	15	27	0.9	5	-17
	LARISSA	34	17	39	14	26	-0.4	3	-13
	ATHENS	34	24	37	20	29	1.4	0	-4
TURKEY	ISTANBUL	29	21	34	17	25	2.0	3	-18
	ANKARA	29	13	35	4	21	-2.6	17	-20
CYPRUS	LARNACA	33	23	35	20	28	0.9	0	-1
ESTONI	TALLINN	20	12	22	6	16	0.3	45	-32
RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	20	14	23	8	17	0.6	68	-11
LITHUA	KAUNAS	22	11	27	8	16	0.2	54	-12
BELARU	MINSK	22	13	28	10	18	1.0	72	-1
RUSSIA	KAZAN	22	13	31	9	17	0.1	95	26
	MOSCOW	21	13	24	8	17	0.6	82	8
	YEKATERINBURG	20	12	34	3	16	0.3	84	20
	OMSK	23	13	31	5	18	1.6	76	21
	KRASNOYARSK	22	12	31	5	17	***	91	***
	NOVOSIBIRSK	23	13	33	6	18	1.9	82	29
	BARNAUL	25	13	34	5	19	2.3	86	35
	KHABAROVSK	26	17	31	12	22	2.6	77	-72
	VLADIVOSTOK	24	19	28	17	22	2.2	229	73
UKRAIN	KIEV	26	16	37	10	21	2.2	19	-52
	LVOV	24	13	34	8	19	2.0	24	-51
	KIROVOGRAD	27	15	38	8	21	1.2	31	-13

Based on Preliminary Reports

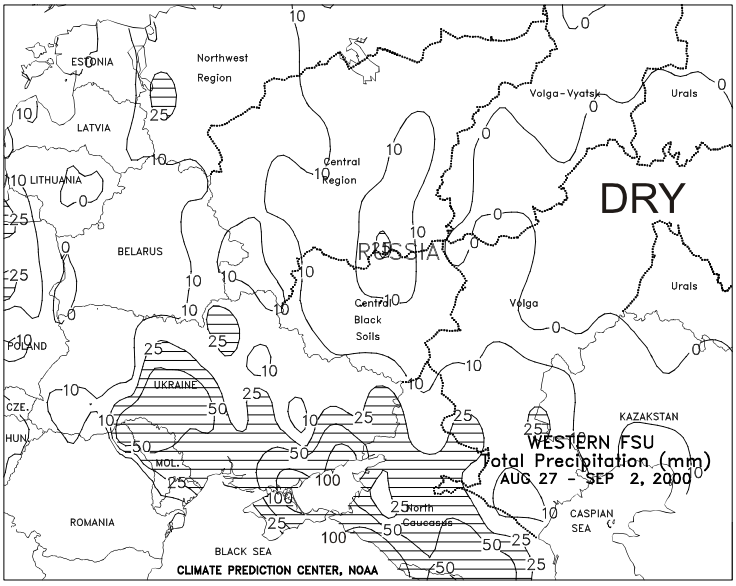
August 2000

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C) AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	PRECIPITATION (MM) TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
	ODESSA	27	19	33	14	23	1.9	34	-1
	YALTA	29	22	35	16	25	1.7	34	8
RUSSIA	VORONEZH	25	14	35	9	20	***	35	***
	SARATOV	26	17	36	11	21	2.8	18	-23
	VOLGOGRAD	28	16	36	11	22	-0.4	68	38
UKRAIN	ZDANOV	27	18	34	13	23	1.0	139	77
RUSSIA	ASTRAKHAN	31	19	38	13	25	1.5	22	3
	KRASNODAR	30	19	37	15	24	1.5	57	1
KAZAKS	ATBASAR	26	12	38	2	19	0.5	30	-8
RUSSIA	ORENBURG	28	14	39	8	21	1.2	10	-22
KAZAKS	KARAGANDA	26	14	36	7	20	2.6	14	-18
GEORGI	TBILISI	32	21	40	16	27	2.8	53	7
UZBEKI	TASHKENT	36	19	39	17	28	2.3	0	-2
TURKME	ASHKHABAD	38	25	42	19	32	3.0	0	-1
SYRIA	DAMASCUS	38	18	43	14	28	1.9	0	0
ISRAEL	JERUSALEM	30	19	33	17	24	1.2	0	0
INDIA	AMRITSAR	34	25	38	12	30	0.0	63	-116
	NEW DELHI	34	27	38	23	31	0.9	155	-99
	AHMEDABAD	34	25	37	23	29	1.1	126	-125
	INDORE	31	23	34	21	27	1.4	190	-123
	CALCUTTA	33	27	36	25	30	1.1	232	-56
	VERAVAL	30	26	32	25	28	0.7	110	-68
	BOMBAY	30	26	32	24	28	1.2	407	-254
	POONA	28	22	32	20	25	0.6	73	-52
	BEGAMPET	30	22	34	20	26	-0.1	442	282
	KAKINADA	31	26	35	24	28	-0.6	184	32
	MADRAS	34	25	37	24	30	-0.3	81	-75
	MANGALORE	29	23	31	22	26	-0.2	472	-105
N KORE	NAMPO	29	23	34	20	26	0.4	165	-4
S KORE	SEOUL	30	23	35	19	27	1.1	586	362
JAPAN	SAPPORO	28	21	36	17	25	2.8	119	-28
	NAGOYA	35	25	38	22	30	2.7	17	-129
	TOKYO	32	26	35	22	29	2.1	165	17
	YOKOHAMA	31	25	33	22	28	1.7	97	-36
	KYOTO	35	25	37	22	30	2.3	80	-96
	OSAKA	35	27	38	25	31	2.4	14	-81
THAILA	PHITSANULOK	33	25	35	23	29	0.4	171	-83
	BANGKOK	33	26	35	24	29	0.5	225	29
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	32	24	35	22	28	1.4	229	93
VIETNA	HANOI	33	27	36	25	30	1.8	194	-149
CHINA	HARBIN	28	19	32	15	23	1.7	161	57
	HAMI	33	16	39	12	25	-0.4	5	0
	LANCHOW	28	16	32	11	22	0.6	107	33
	BEIJING	30	22	36	19	26	1.5	161	-20
	TIENTSIN	31	23	35	19	27	0.8	153	-6
	LHASA	20	10	24	6	15	-0.4	152	20
	KUNMING	25	18	28	15	21	2.1	167	-37
	CHENGCHOW	30	23	35	19	27	1.1	100	-13
	YEHCHANG	32	24	35	21	28	0.2	404	220
	HANKOW	32	26	37	23	29	0.5	158	31
	NEIJIANG	30	23	35	19	26	-1.1	210	36
	CHIHKIANG	31	23	36	20	27	-0.2	219	101
	NANJING	32	25	35	22	28	0.5	143	21
	HANGZHOU	33	25	36	23	29	1.0	128	-39
	NANCHANG	32	25	36	24	29	-0.2	101	2
	TAIPEI	32	26	37	24	29	0.9	482	197
	CANTON	32	25	36	22	29	0.3	186	-23
	NANNING	34	25	36	24	29	0.9	73	-145
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	27	22	31	21	25	0.6	0	0
MOROCC	CASABLANCA	27	21	39	19	24	1.4	1	0
	MARRAKECH	37	22	44	19	29	1.6	0	-2
ALGERI	ALGER	34	19	44	14	27	1.5	1	-2
	BATNA	35	17	39	13	26	1.9	12	-8
TUNISI	TUNIS	35	22	42	17	29	2.1	5	-2
NIGER	NIAMEY	33	24	37	20	29	0.7	144	-22
MALI	TIMBUKTU	37	26	41	20	32	1.1	80	17
	BAMAKO	30	22	33	19	26	0.1	192	-88
MAURIT	NOUAKCHOTT	33	26	40	22	30	1.2	45	16
SENEGA	DAKAR	30	26	32	23	28	0.6	158	-5
CHAGOS	DIEGO GARCIA	28	25	31	24	27	0.8	55	-129
LIBYA	TRIPOLI	35	20	43	12	28	1.6	0	0
	BENGHAZI	31	22	35	20	26	-0.2	0	0
EGYPT	CAIRO	34	24	37	22	29	0.8	0	0
	ASWAN	41	27	47	25	34	0.9	0	0
KENYA	NAIROBI	24	12	29	7	18	0.8	1	-12
TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	29	19	31	16	24	0.4	28	0
GABON	LIBREVILLE	28	23	29	21	25	0.9	33	26
TOGO	LOME	28	23	30	21	26	0.9	24	-2
BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	32	23	36	17	27	1.0	128	-92
COTE D	ABIDJAN	28	23	30	21	25	0.9	12	-27
MOZAMB	MAPUTO	26	15	35	11	21	0.5	4	-9
MALAWI	CHILEKA	24	15	29	13	20	-0.6	0	-2
ZIMBAB	HARARE	21	9	25	1	15	-0.2	3	1
S AFRI	PRETORIA	25	8	29	5	16	1.8	0	-5
	KROONSTAD	23	5	26	0	14	***	1	***
	JOHANNESBURG	20	6	25	2	13	0.2	5	-1
	BETHAL	22	3	26	-4	13	1.2	0	-9
	DURBAN	24	14	28	9	19	1.3	30	-32
	CAPE TOWN	19	10	31	4	14	2.0	37	-41
CANADA	TORONTO	26	15	31	9	21	1.1	37	-47
	MONTREAL	25	15	29	11	20	0.4	132	32
	WINNIPEG	26	12	33	3	19	0.5	61	-15
	REGINA	25	10	34	3	18	-0.6	40	0
	SASKATOON	24	9	34	2	17	-0.6	49	13
	LETHBRIDGE	27	9	37	1	18	0.2	30	-14
	CALGARY	23	8	30	3	16	-0.1	64	15
	EDMONTON	22	11	29	6	16	-0.6	40	-27
	VANCOUVER	21	13	27	10	17	-0.2	6	-32
MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	27	16	30	12	21	0.5	205	-6
MEXICO	MEXICO CITY	***	***	22	11	***	***	***	***
MEXICO	ACAPULCO	32	26	34	24	29	0.2	37	-207
BERMUD	ST. GEORGES	30	25	32	21	27	0.0	231	85
BAHAMA	NASSAU	32	24	34	22	28	0.3	334	108
CUBA	HAVANA/MARTI	32	23	34	20	27	-0.6	6	-228
JAMAIC	KINGSTON	33	26	35	23	29	0.8	67	-19
P RICO	SAN JUAN	32	25	33	22	28	0.1	221	93
GUADEL	RAIZET	32	25	33	23	28	1.1	160	29
MARTIN	LAMENTIN	31	25	32	24	28	1.5	139	-103
BARBAD	BRIDGETOWN	32	25	32	21	28	1.0	72	-74
TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	33	24	35	23	28	1.8	241	7
COLOMB	BOGOTA	19	8	20	3	13	0.3	39	-1
F GUIA	CAYENNE	32	22	33	21	27	0.9	153	-12
BRAZIL	FORTALEZA/PINT	30	24	31	23	27	1.0	125	106
	RECIFE	28	21	29	19	24	0.4	441	239
	BELO HORIZONTE	26	16	32	10	21	0.6	18	3
	CAMPO GRANDE	30	19	35	12	25	2.2	85	56
	FRANCA	27	16	32	8	22	3.7	28	5
	RESENDE	25	13	32	6	19	0.3	30	7
	LONDRINA	25	13	34	5	19	0.7	94	37
	SANTA MARIA	21	9	34	1	15	0.3	99	-38
	PORTO ALEGRE	21	8	30	1	15	-0.8	37	-77
PERU	LIMA	18	15	20	13	17	0.2	3	2
BOLIVI	LA PAZ	15	-2	23	-10	7	-0.6	17	1
CHILE	SANTIAGO	17	3	25	-1	10	0.9	0	-48
ARGENT	FORMOSA	25	14	35	7	19	1.4	49	-13
	POSADAS	24	13	35	4	19	1.2	103	-8
	CERES	21	7	33	-1	14	0.5	4	-19
	CORDOBA	20	6	30	0	13	0.7	1	-11
	RIO CUARTO	16	5	25	-2	11	-0.4	4	-12
	ROSARIO	18	7	27	-1	13	1.2	112	75
	BUENOS AIRES	16	6	22	-2	11	0.3	70	12
	SANTA ROSA	15	3	25	-4	9	-0.4	33	10
	TRES ARROYOS	13	4	23	-3	8	-0.1	61	17
SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	30	25	31	21	28	1.3	75	-96
TAHITI	PAPEETE	29	21	31	19	25	1.1	35	-14
NZEALA	AUCKLAND	15	9	17	4	12	***	61	***
	WELLINGTON	13	8	17	3	11	***	45	***
AUSTRA	DARWIN	31	21	35	17	26	-0.2	0	-8
	GOONDIWINDI	21	7	26	0	14	0.6	19	-7
	BRISBANE	22	10	25	5	16	-0.4	22	-24
	PERTH	18	8	23	1	13	-0.2	116	5
	CEDUNA	17	7	24	0	12	-0.2	64	29
	ADELAIDE	15	9	20	4	12	0.2	54	3
	MELBOURNE	15	5	21	1	10	-0.8	20	-30
	WAGGA	13	5	17	1	9	0.1	88	29
	CANBERRA	12	2	16	-4	7	0.1	67	16
INDONE	BANDUNG	28	20	31	10	24	1.9	4	-51
PHILIP	MANILA	31	26	33	23	29	1.1	209	-355

Based on Preliminary Reports

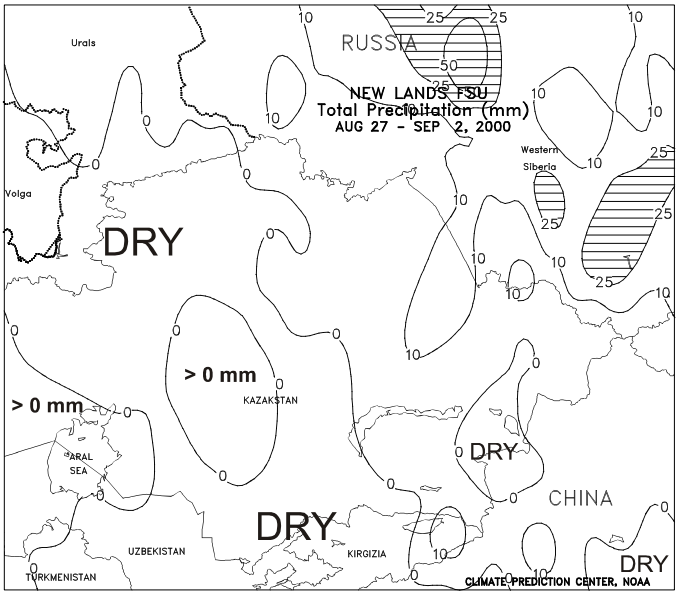
EUROPE

In northern Europe, scattered showers (6-30 mm, with locally higher amounts) continued to slow winter wheat harvesting across England, Scandinavia, Germany, and northern Poland. Nevertheless, harvesting was nearing completion in these areas. In southern Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, mainly dry weather helped fieldwork in preparation for winter grain planting and aided late-filling to maturing summer crops. Farther south, scatteredshowers (12-34 mm, with locally higher amounts) in Austria, Hungary, and the Balkans improved topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting. However, more rain is needed in southern areas to erase long-term moisture deficits. Similarly, soaking rains are still needed in Romania, Bulgaria, and Greece, where dry weather continued. Although winter grain planting typically begins in September in southeastern Europe, preparations for this planting have been slowed by inadequate topsoil moisture. In northern Italy, light to moderate showers (15-42 mm, locally near 75 mm) hampered early corn and sunflower maturation and harvesting, but helped filling rice and soybeans. Similarly, occasional showers (7-20 mm) in France briefly delayed summer crop harvesting. However, periods of dry weather allowed fieldwork to progress. Farther south, dry weather across the Iberian peninsula helped summer crop maturation and harvesting. Temperatures across the continent averaged near normal, helping crop development and minimizing stress on filling to maturing summer crops.



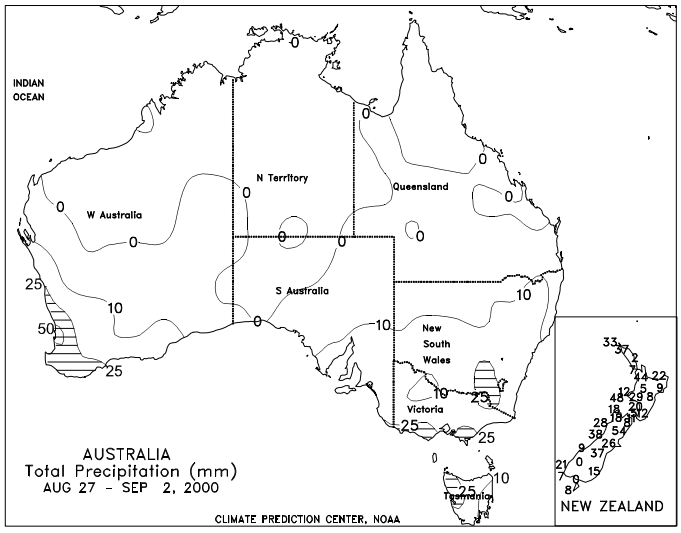
FSU-WESTERN

In Russia, winter and spring grain harvesting was well underway in the north, and was virtually completed in southern areas. Furthermore, winter grain planting was underway in northern Russia, where the optimum time for planting crops is late August. A drying trend spread across northern Russia during the week, improving conditions for fieldwork, following several weeks of wet weather. Precipitation amounts ranged from 4 to 15 mm in Central Region and Central Black Soils Region, with mostly dry weather prevailing in Volga Vyatsk and the upper Volga Valley. Reports from Russia as of September 4 indicated that spring grains and pulses, excluding corn, were about 57 percent harvested. Farther south, widespread showers (10-50 mm or more) helped to ease prolonged dryness in Ukraine and parts of southern Russia (North Caucasus and lower Volga Valley). The precipitation in these areas helped to stabilize conditions for immature summer crops, and boosted topsoil moisture for upcoming winter wheat planting. Elsewhere, light, scattered showers (mostly less than 10 mm) in Belarus and the Baltics caused only brief delays in harvest activities. Reports from Belarus as of August 31 indicated that grain was about 88 percent harvested. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in Ukraine and southern Russia, and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in northern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics.



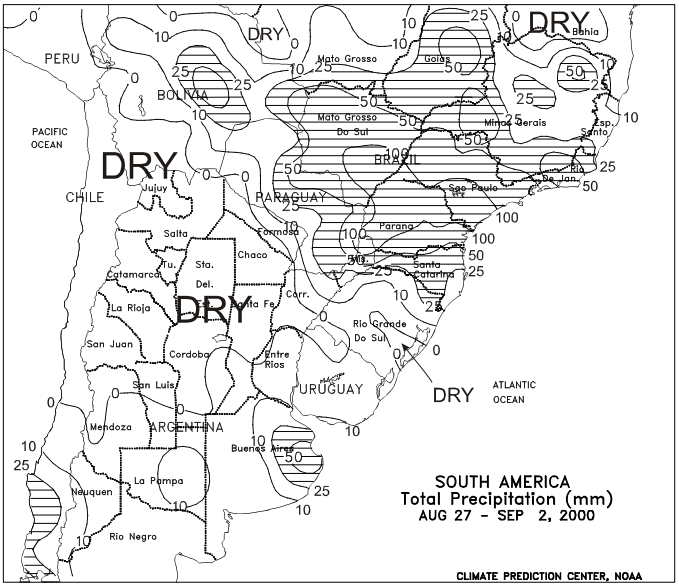
FSU-NEWLANDS

Dry weather prevailed over Kazakstan and southern Urals, Russia, favoring spring grain harvesting. Reports from Kazakstan as of September 5 indicated that grain was about 35 percent harvested. Elsewhere in Russia, wet, cool weather (10-42 mm or more) in Western Siberia slowed spring grain maturation and early harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in Kazakstan and Russia. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, unseasonably hot, dry weather favored boll maturation and harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in Central Asia.



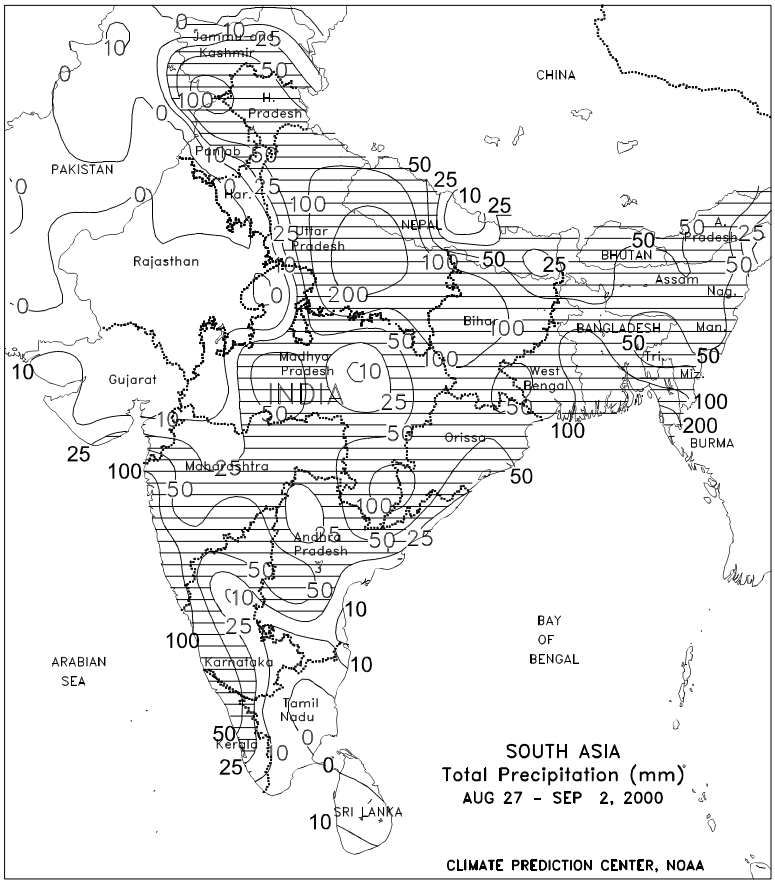
AUSTRALIA

Beneficial rain (10-25 mm or more) swept across the winter grain belts of Western Australia and the southeast (South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales). The moisture was especially welcomed in the west, where nearly all crop areas received at least 10 mm of rainfall. Temperatures averaged near normal, and the absence of frost aided development of vegetative grains and oilseeds. In Queensland, light rain (1-7 mm) brought limited relief from dryness, with highs in the low 30's degrees C increasing crop moisture demands. More rain is needed soon for grains advancing through the heading and filling stages of development. Warm, dry weather favored fieldwork in sugarcane plantations along the coast. In New Zealand, a late-winter storm brought moderate rain (10-25 mm or more) to most agricultural districts from central South Island northward.



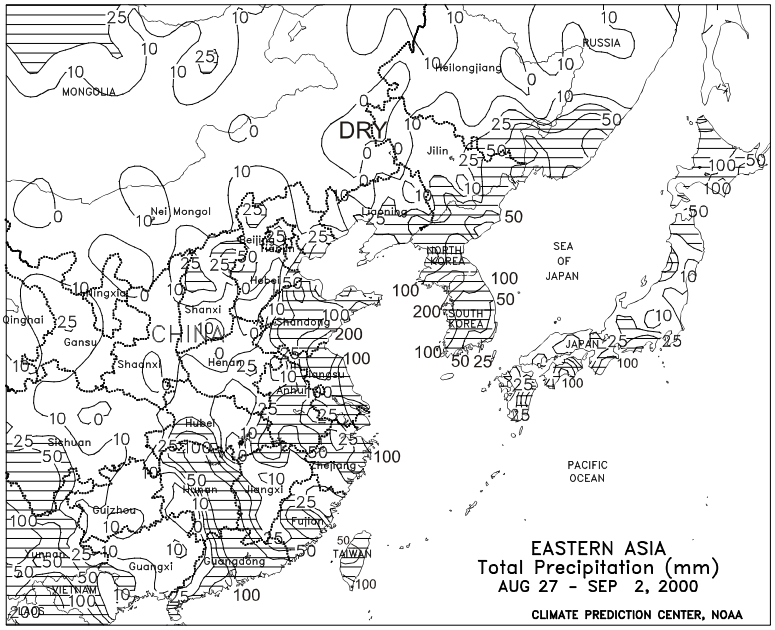
SOUTH AMERICA

In southern Brazil, unseasonable heavy showers (30-100 mm) covered Santa Catarina, Parana, Sao Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goias, and western Minas Gerias, boosting soil moisture for reproductive winter wheat and early corn planting. The moisture also increased soil moisture for coffee and citrus flowering. The rain was heaviest in Parana (100-190 mm), possibly causing some local flooding. Cooler weather accompanied the widespread rain, with temperatures averaging 1 to 3 degrees C below normal. Mostly dry weather prevailed in central Argentina, where topsoil moisture is becoming somewhat limited. In eastern Buenos Aires, light to moderate rain (10-55 mm) increased soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C below normal, with lowest temperatures ranging from 0 to -3 degrees C, burning back vegetative winter wheat.



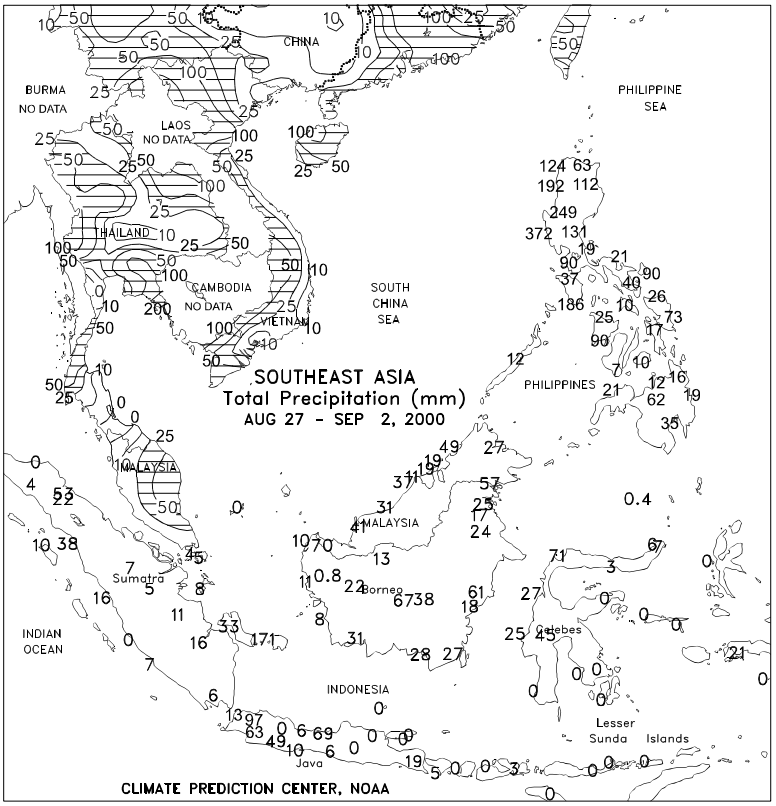
SOUTH ASIA

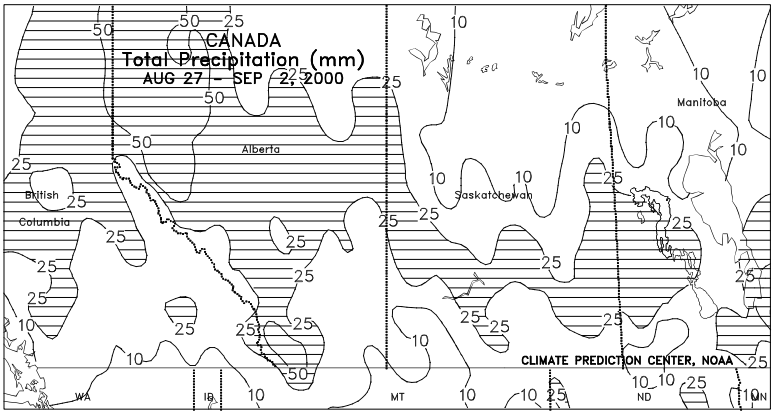
Very heavy monsoon showers (100-300 mm or more) caused additional flooding in rice areas of northern India's Gangetic Plain (Uttar Pradesh and Bihar). Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) also continued in eastern India and Bangladesh, maintaining abundant to excessive irrigation reserves for rice and other summer crops. Elsewhere, locally heavy rain (25-100 mm) concentrated over north-central India (Punjab and Haryana), and neighboring sections of Pakistan increased late-season irrigation reserves along the Indus River system. However, the rain may have caused problems for newly opened cotton bolls. Scattered showers (10-50 mm or more) in central and southern India were overall favorable for summer crop development, although unseasonably light showers (10 mm or less) returned to Gujarat, where moisture levels have been limited for much of the growing season.

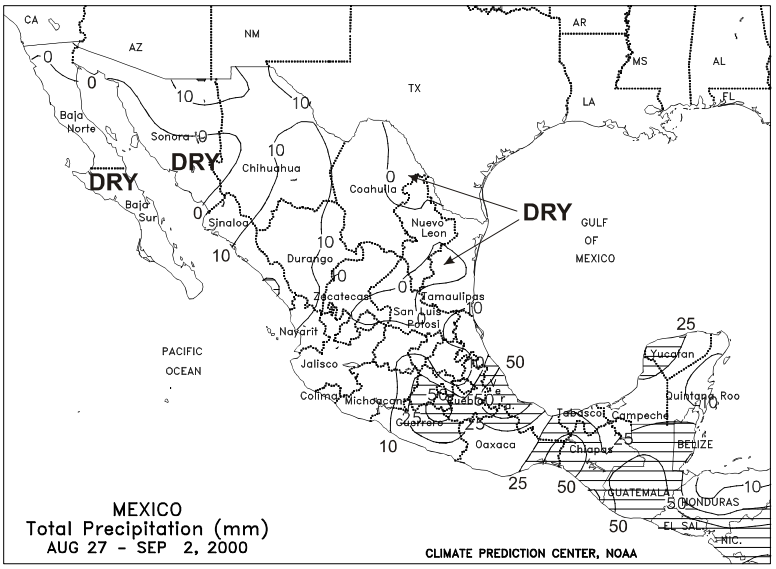


EASTERN ASIA

Moderate to heavy showers (40-100 mm) fell across the eastern North China Plain, providing drought relief to filling summer crops and increasing soil moisture for upcoming winter wheat planting. The showers were associated with the passage of Typhoon Prapiroon in the nearby Yellow Sea. The heaviest amounts (200-300 mm) fell in northern Jiangsu, causing some local flooding and slowing early harvesting. Lighter amounts (less than 15 mm) fell farther west in Henan and southern Hebei. In Manchuria, light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) provided some relief to stressed filling summer crops. In southern China, Tropical Storm Maria made landfall near Hong Kong on August 31, with sustained winds of 55 knots (63 mph). The storm and its remnants produced moderate to heavy showers (50-150 mm) from southern Guangdong northwestward into Hunan. Elsewhere in the southern half of China, mostly dry weather (less than 15 mm) favored early single-crop rice harvesting. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above average in Manchuria and 1 to 2 degrees C elsewhere in China. On August 31, Typhoon Prapiroon hit southwestern North Korea, with sustained winds of 70 knots (81 mph). The storm produced heavy showers (50-100 mm) across southern North Korea. In South Korea, lighter amounts (less than 40 mm) did not adversely impact maturing rice. In Japan, light to moderate showers (10-40 mm) maintained moisture supplies for filling rice. In northern Japan, heavier rain (100-150 mm) caused flooding and slowed rice maturation and early harvesting.







SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mostly dry weather in central Thailand favored main-season rice development. Scattered showers (50-200 mm) increased moisture supplies elsewhere in Thailand. In Vietnam, dry weather favored early rice harvesting in the north, but reduced moisture supplies to the south. Heavy monsoon showers (100-400 mm) caused flooding throughout Luzon, Philippines, while scattered showers (10-50 mm) occurred elsewhere. Generally dry weather in peninsular Malaysia reduced moisture supplies for oil palm. In Java, Indonesia, isolated showers (10-50 mm) prevailed.

CANADA

On August 31, Saskatchewan's northeastern crop districts recorded their first autumn freeze, with temperatures falling as low as -3 degrees C. Immature canola, which is especially susceptible to damage from a hard freeze, may have incurred some localized damage. Recent weeks of warmer-than-normal weather helped to mitigate the potential impacts from the freeze that occurred about a week ahead of schedule. Frosty conditions were also reported in Manitoba and Alberta's Peace River Valley, with Prairie-wide temperatures averaging 2 to 4 degrees C below normal for the week. Late-week rain (10-25 mm), heaviest in the northern growing areas, slowed Prairie fieldwork and may have resulted in localized lodging. Crop quality and problems stemming from the lateness of this season's haying remained a concern. Prior to the rain, harvest conditions were favorable, with some level of fieldwork reported at all locations. In eastern Canada, warm, mostly dry weather (temperatures averaging 2-4 degrees C above normal, with precipitation totaling 10 mm or less) favored development of filling corn and soybeans and the continuation of seasonal fieldwork. Many eastern crop districts reportedly need a full month of frost-free weather, necessitating an on-time to late occurrence of the first autumn freeze.

MEXICO

Showers (10-40 mm) provided moisture for corn across the eastern corn belt, but mostly dry weather reduced moisture supplies in the western corn belt. Mostly dry weather reduced moisture supplies across northern Mexico. Moderate showers (10-30 mm) fell across southeastern Mexico (Chiapas and Tabasco). Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal across the main corn belt and the northeast.